crowd of delightful reminiscences which Mr. also spoke of the generous liberality of Mr. Murray in all his negotiations with him for the publication of his several works. He frequently met at Murray's, Sydney Smith, Lockhart, and Scott. As in the case of most authors, his first literary essay was met with discouraging omens. The first volume of the "Sketch Book" had been refused by a publisher among the leading members of the craft, and it was at and one or two other journals, soon arrested public attention; but it was to the high commendation of it expressed by Scott, that its rapid and eminent success was mainly attribu-At the instance of this "golden hearted man" as he calls him. Murray at once became Mr. Irving's publisher. Miller having failed in his business very soon after he had issued the It was delightful to hear him narrate, in his own quaint manner, his loiterings and reveries at the old venerable shrine of Westminster Abbey, where, it is said, he was once locked up by the verger all night-of his literary friendships, with some antique biblio-poles, whom he found living in the vicinity of the cloisters of Westminster-of his fresh recollections of the grand old cathedrals of Milan, Spain, England, and France-of the moss grown ruins of Tintern and Melrose, and the many other brilliant episodes in his life-story. His long-promised "Life of Washington" is expected to be his chef d'œuvre, but certainly one of the most delightful auto-biographies conceiv able would be that of Washington Irving himself. Here must we close our rambling and desultory recollections of a day at Sunny-Side; but its sweet memories will often re-visit us, as we recur to the works of the great man residing there in his happy exemption from the turmoils of life, or as Bryant has eloquently sung, amid

"Those shades Still the abodes of gladness, where the thick roo Of green and stirring branches is alive, And musical with birds, that sing and sport

In wantonness of spirit, Even the green trees Partake the deep contentment, as they bend To the soft winds, the sun from the blue sky Looks in and sheds a blessing on the scene

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 27. Dr. Peck's Treatment by the Cuban Au-thorities.

There can be no doubt, from Dr. Peck's report of the examination to which he was subected upon his arrival as a prisoner in Havana, that he was supposed to have been one of the party led by Lopez to the invasion of the Island of Cuba at Cardenas, and was suspected of being an emissary of the Cuban Junta in this city. His employment in the latter capacity was doubtless inferred solely from the fact of his assumed identification with a person known to have accompanied the Lopez Expe dition, by the name of Pickett. For he had no printed or other documents connecting him with by a careful search on the part of the authorities, both before and after his arrest; and the inability of his persecutors to find any inculpatory testimony against him goes far to confirm his own asseverations of innocence, and his re pudiation of complicity or even acquaintance with the Cuban Junta in New York. It must be obvious to the unbiased judgment, from perusing the various statements that have been published on the subject, and especially from the moderate and dignified tenor of the letter in which this latest victim of provincial tyranny details the series of annovances and hardship to which he was subjected, that Dr. Peck is what he represents himself to be—an invalid who sought to avail himself of the restorative influence of a tropical climate, and who, being possessed of limited means, proposed to earn money to defray his expenses while on the island, by the practice of his profession in the town of Principe. He established himself there about the middle of March, and within a week thereafter his office was invaded at eleven o'clock at night, and his effects were fruitlessly examined in search of evidence tending to criminate him. A few days later he was notified that he had been mulcted for changing his lodgings without informing the police, when in fact he had made no change at all. On the 4th instant he was arrested, and shortly after conducted to the military barracks, in which he was confined, being allowed egress only "to the stable and horse-yard." There he was kept till four o'clock the next morning, when he was taken by railway to Nuevitas. At Nuevitas he was put in jail, and remained without food since the day before, till noon, when it was furnished him by friends outside the prison. He was detained that night in jail, and at four a. m. on the 6th was carried on board the Spanish steamer Pelayo, in which he was conveyed to Havana. On board this steamer food was furnished him by his captors, for the first time since his arrest. While in prison he had to supply himself, not only with food, but even with a bed, at his own cost. Arrived at Havana, morning of the 7th, he was consigned again to barracks under a guard of soldiers. The next day he was interrogated as to his identity and occupation, and from the questions put to him it appeared that he was suspected of fillibustering. He was kept in confinement till the 11th, when, without ever having been notified of the charges alleged against him, he was released on security given by a person whom he had never before seen; and two days lonely occupant of a murderer's cell." after he was notified of his unconditional release, with permission to reside anywhere upon the Island, except at Principe, where he had left his business and the instruments of his profession, and where alone he wished to go. After such an experience of Cuban hospitality, it is not to be wondered that he should have left in the first steamer, without regard to its destination; which he did, having availed himself of Captain Bullock's offer of a passage in Warrior to New Orleans, although

every American, who goes to Cuba, is liable to, and may expect, unless the Spanish government is made to respond in damages for the injury inflicted, as often as such instances of wanton aggression shall occur. It is no sufficient answer to the demand for redress, that the Cuban government is compelled by considerations of self-defense to exercise a rigid supervision upon the acts of foreigners. That plea affords no excuse for subjecting persons arrested on bare suspicion, to privations such as are calculated to destroy comfort and impair health; nor in ordinary cases would it justify the removal of the prisoner to a great distance from his residence, without information of the offence imputed to him, or opportunity to explain the circumstances of suspicion and rebut the proof adduced against him, which he might be able readily to accomplish, if allowed a preliminary trial or examination at the scene of his arrest. It is a barbarous characteristic of Spanish judicial proceedings, unworthy of an enlightened age, that by their operation persons are arrested and discharged in ignorance of the cause of either action, and without even a pretext being assigned for the invasion of personal liberty, next to life the dearest right that man possesses. This is not alone the practical effect of Cuban is proved by his reply to Colonel Robertson, Acting United States Consul at Havana; who, his confinement without being apprised of his jured and brighter than ever. It was valued, imputed offense, and was told by the Captain in Richmond, at four thousand dollars. General that the government did not hold itself

lots of ground in a beatiful new cemetery, on the margin of his classic region, Sleepy-Hollow. He said he selected that spot where to repose should exercise its discretion whether to comson for his incarceration, and intimated that it when life should terminate, in order that he municate or to withhold such information might be near the scene so linked with pleasant memories during life. But we are forgetting a ties, and we do not believe that the United States will submit to its exercise, to the preju-Irving recited, with such animated emotion and dice of American citizens. The least a govpleasure; his manny happy interviews at Mur- ernment can do for its citizens abroad is, to ray's with Jeffreys, Moore, Campbell, Rogers, support them in claiming the right to know other illustrious men of their day. He | why their liberties are infringed, and their persons put under constraint.

Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d instant contains a letter from Whitehead, Kansas, dated April 16th, which states that Governor Reeder has receded from the claim to decide all the contested elections for members of the Legislature, and that such cases will be referred to length issued by Miller, of Fleet street, at the the decision of that body. The writer of this risk of the author. The subsequent favor with which it was received by the Literary Gazette, says there were on board the steamboat which conveyed him, numerous emigrants from Virginia, Kentucky, New York and New Jersey, and that those from the two States first men tioned, had a number of slaves with them. He thinks Kansas will be a slave-holding Statepartly for the reason that many of the emigrants sent out by the emigrants Aid Societies, either return in disgust, or vote the pro-slavery ticket. He says,

There are two classes of people who comfrom free States-the independent and dependent. The first have some means and intelligence, and think and act for themselves. They are not all Abolitionists, but Freesoilers. They are observant, and practical as well as theoretic. They come to remain, and to make their condition as comfortable and prosperous as possible. If they find the country better suited to slave labor, and that that institution is the sine qua non to the peace and advancement of the State, they will become pro-slavery men. And that they will find such to be the case, all who know the nature of the soil, and its peculiar adaptation to the growth of hemp, and the tone and sentiment of the leading citizens, can

readily comprehend. The other class are the subjects of the "Emi gration Aid Society," who come without means and with atopian anticipations, and are sadly disappointed, and curse the men who sent then

As many as are able, return. Those who are unable to do so; are obliged to labor-hard manual labor-such as they are unaccustomed to. They are not used nor have they the physique, to handle the maul and to wield the axe with the brawny sons of the West. They feel their inferiority, and their energy and pride stir them to extraordinary efforts. try to emulate their hardy compeers in every thing, and in nothing more than in their free dom and independence of thought and action. They become ashamed of their relations to the Emigrant Aid Society; they do not wish to be thought subject to its will; it has deceived them, they spurn it; they desire to show to it their disregard of its edicts; and to give evidence to those amongst whom their new lot is cast, that they are freemen, and will act as such; and thus many of them who have freesoil, or even abolition principles, vote the pro-slavery ticket. They would do any thing rather than bear the imputation, or even the suspicion of being slaves to the Aid Society. The recent printed or other documents connecting him with the enemies of the Spanish rule, as was proved representative District, yelept by his Excellency the Governor-for what reason we know notthe Burr Oak District-where there are some three hundred voters, at least one hundred, or one hundred and fifty of whom are freesoilers -Waterson, the highest pro-slavery candidate, received 258 votes, and Fee, freesoil, only 2. And so it runs throughout the Territory.

Swedenborgian Funeral.

Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, of Richmond, Virginia has recently lost an adopted daughter. The funeral services of the young lady, Miss Grey, were conducted in the Episcopal Church, but the outward observances were arranged after the Swedenborgian method.

The coffin was borne into the church by six arms with white ribbon. It was entirely covered with white merino, at the head and foot were wreaths of evergreen and white flowers, a in the centre a boquet of the same, and a kind of drapery was looped up round the lids with evergreen and white blossoms. The hearse was drawn by white horses, and draped with white instead of the usual array of black. Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, as chief mourner, was clad entirely in white, and thus paid the last tokens of love to this otherwise friendless orphan girl, whose short life she had rendered comfortable and happy, and whose last moments were full of beautiful tranquility.

ARRISON, THE MURDERER, under sentence of leath at Cincinnati, has a young brother, who has been almost constantly with him from the time of his arrest, standing by his side throughout his prolonged trial, and afterwards administering to his wants in his lonely cell. The Times of Wednesday, says:

"He is now engaged in circulating a petition, praying the governor to commute the sentence of death by the scaffold, to imprisonment for life in livery door of the post office during the day, and visiting the hotels in the evening, he has already obtained upwards of four hundred signatures nance so expressive of suffering and anxiety. refuse to affix their names. Thus the column of signatures looms up, and the brother will soon know how effectual is this, his last act of kindness in behalf of his mother's only other son, the playmate of his boyhood, and the sharer of many a day's toil, who now is the

Mr. Soule at New Orleans. The New Orleans Delta, of Sunday last,

Mr. P. Soule has returned to New Orleans, and a number of his friends on Saturday evening went to his house and called him out, having previously passed resolutions approving his course while abroad. He spoke as follows:

"I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this flattering demonstration of your kind feelings tohis home is in this city.

The treatment Dr. Peck experienced, is what wards me. It gladdens my soul to be thus cheered home by friends who forget not, and who know so well how to value the humblest

" Of the part which it was my lot to act du ring the time I was absent from you, it be hooves me not to speak, though this much I may, perhaps, be permitted to say, that it will be found fo bear the test of the most severe

"I come back to you with a heart undaunted by the ire which the mere mention of my name has had the privilege of provoking in the torpid breast of the crowned cut-throat who rules over France, and with a brow on which the most abject and reckless calumnies have not as yet en able to start a blush.

"Excuse me for not saying more, and for thus abruptly bidding you good night."

The Virginia Diamond.

The diamond found at Manchester, near Richmond, Virginia, several months ago, by a poor man named Moore, is now in New York for sale. It weighs 23% carats, and is represented as the largest diamond ever found in North America. It is about the size of a large hazle-nut, of great brilliancy, and quite smooth. police, as administered under General Concha, but the avowed policy of his government, and spots. It is said it was put in a furnace for melting iron at Richmond, where it remained in a red heat for two hours and twenty minutes. in this very case of Dr. Peck, protested against It was then taken out and found to be unin-

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42 All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

20 O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent

TRANSIT OF SLAVES THROUGH FREE

taining new subscribers in Virginia.

STATES. The seizure by the Abolitionists of a slave belonging to the Rev. Mr. Dennison, while passing through Ohio, and the unrighteous decision of the State courts pronouncing that seizure lawful, has presented to the people of the South an interesting and vital question.

We are aware that it is utterly idle to reason with Abolitionists, and to attempt to moderate the rancor of fanatics; nor shall we undertake so hopeless a task. But it is proper that those who have been deluded by Abolitionists, and that those whose rights of property are placed in jeopardy, should be put in possession of the

With this view we purpose presenting our views on the right enjoyed by slaveholders, of a transit with their slaves, through the non-slaveholding States. This right is thus stated in a

"Our right of transit through the free States with our slaves, is a perfect right under the Constitution of the Union.

That a State has the right, the sole and exclusive right, to determine for itself the question of slavery, is too plain a proposition to rethis right, which is of the essence of sovereignty, a State declares that slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist within its borders, it merely provides a rule for its own citizens. It only declares that slaves shall not be held and kept as slaves within its limits.

But the right of transit by masters, with their ness. Scarcely was the ink dry, before the Senslaves, is altogether a different thing. No State ator got up on the floor of the Senate and has the right to deny such transit. It is given poured forth such a torrent of pestilent Abo by the Constitution, plainly and clearly given, litionism, that the Organ was forced to aban when the Constitution ordained that citized don the Boston Bee, give up the cherished cor of each State shall be entitled to the privileges respondence, and confess that Senator Wilson of citizens of the several States, and that ves. was a Know-nothing Abolitionist. A few sels from one State should not be bound to enter | weeks have rolled by, and the Organ's "Stateor pay duties in another, it meant to secure to rights, strict construction" Senator (alas! that all persons the right of free transit throughout it should be so) is represented by the Organ, the Union, both for persons and property. Nor which clung to him so long and so lovingly, as can a State limit this right or impose conditions a very firebrand and a horrible incendiary, who on it that tend to defeat or destroy it.

it be contended by any one, save an abolition fanatic, that the Constitution provides for the tives seek an asylum in slave or non-slavehold-States in order to reach his destination. If his most anything. slave escape from him whilst journeying by the law passed in pursuance of the Consti-

tion, while the other is not mentioned at all. | banks, tariffs, &c., &c.?

But this outrage, perpetrated in Ohio on Northwestern Territory, this decision must to be pro-slavery? prising those States; and yet, according to them. of comity which she might have expected from Burns, a Virginia negro. even a friendly people.

It may seem to some a matter of supererowards their brethren of the slave States.

The Massachusetts Legislature and Siavery.

The Boston Courier, referring to the fact that both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed resolutions for the removal of Judge Loring, because of his decision surrendering Burns, the Virginia fugitive slave,

"The whole debate upon the resolves, from the time of their inception, has been of the most anti-slavery character-every senator who has spoken upon the subject, has declared himself to be an abolitionist, whether he was on one side or the other with regard to the resolves-and the first effective stroke at the independence of the judiciary of Massachusetts has been made in the arguments of the antition of Judge Loring."

making to persuade the Southern people, that the Know-nothing party is the only sound, Constitutional, pro-slavery party, is really amusing. When asked for the evidence to sustain their assertion, they point to no platform in which their pro-slavery sentiments are embraced; they point to no triumph in the free States, of their party, over the Abolition party; they point to but one single thing, and that thing is a declaration imputed to Senator Wilson. They have, in their despair, caught up the following or collecting accounts due this office, and for obparagraph, which is floating through our ex-

"General Wilson gave the closing lecture of the anti-slavery course, last evening, at the Temple. He explained for himself the posi with regard to slavery that he had occupied for twenty years, and called upon all to ppose any party that should try to smother the anti-slavery sentiment. He assumed that this course had been the death of two great parties, AND MUST BE OF THE OTHER PARTY NOW FORMING. He said THIS PARTY WAS PERILOUS TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT, and called upon the anti-slavery party to KILL OFF the 'AMERICAN doughfaces,' as they had the

Here is the proof that the only sound pro slavery party, is the Know-nothing party.

The twists and turns of this Massachusetts Senator, General Wilson, have been so extraordinary as sadly to perplex his Know-nothing friends, and grieviously to embarrass his zealous associate in the cause of the new party, the conductor of the American Organ. Senator resolution recently adopted by a public meeting | Wilson endorsed Mr. Burlingame's rank Abolition lecture. He was the Massachusetts Know-nothing Senator. The Organ was alarmed lest the new Order should be damaged by the Senator's Abolitionism. It tried to conceal it. It "ignored" his remarks on the occasion of the delivery of Mr. Burlingame's lecture, quire argument. But when, in the exercise of and ostentatiously paraded in its columns an extract from the Boston Bee, in which the Sen ator was pronounced a "Sate rights man" and a "strict constructionist." It went farther than this, and opened a correspondence with Senator Wilson, which it triumphantly published to the world as conclusive evidence of his soundlitionism, that the Organ was forced to aban cannot stay in so pure, virtuous, immaculate, No sane man will deny that the Constitution and pro-slavery an organization as the Knowecognises the institution of slavery. Nor will nothing party of Massachusetts!!

Where the above extract came from, we do not know. But it amounts to nothing. Senarecovery of fugitive slaves, whether such fugi- tor Wilson has so often stultified himself, that what he says is not worthy of a moment's coning States. A slave may escape from his mas. sideration. Besides, Senator Wilson is still ble tricksters and hypocrites o'ersway the gov ter while resident on his plantation, or while in A MEMBER OF THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY, which ernment of the old Bay State. the act of transmission from one place to and the above extract represents him as denounce other. A slaveholder may be moving with his ing. This, however, is not astonishing. The slaves to a distant State, in which slavery ex- man who could be both "strict constructionist" ists, and he may have to pass through free and Abolitionist at the same time, can do al-

How desperate must be the condition of the

They forget, too, the contradictions and in-The State of Georgia might declare that consistences, in which they become entangled. orses shall not be held as property in Geor- Did not the American Organ solemnly declare, gia. A Virginian or a South Carolinian mov. when engaged in the pleasant duty of defending to Alabama, would still have the right to ing Senator Wilson, that it was the policy and shall be governor of Utah territory just as long pass through Georgia with his horses, without the purpose of the Know-nothing party to as He wants me to be; and for that time, neither the fear of molestation. But slave property is "ignore," "stiffe," and "strangle," the slavery the President of the United States, nor any of superior dignity to horse property. The question? Did it not say that it had no more first is specifically protected by the Constitu- to do with that question, than it had with

Then, how ridiculous and absurd is it to atthe Rev. Mr. Dennison, is marked by circum- tempt to persuade intelligent people that this stances of peculiar aggravation. When we new Order is the only sound party on the quesconsider the origin of Ohio and the other tion of slavery. Where is the article in the States that have been formed out of the Know-nothing platform that proves the party

appear monstrous. Virginia donated to the But we have some evidences to which we de the penitentiary. Stationing himself at the de- Federal Government the territory now com- sire to call attention. We will proceed to give

this decision, she has not even reserved | Senator Wilson is a Massachusetts man to the petition. Few when they know it is a brother who asks, and look upon that counter through them, without being robbed of their tion Legislature. That I exist the poor privilege of passing to her citizens the poor privilege of passing through them, without being robbed of their tion Legislature. property. We call ourselves one people; and eral Wilson, a Know-nothing and an Aboliyet, according to this decision of the Ohio tionist, United States Senator. The Massacourts, a steamer navigating the Ohio or Mis- chusetts Legislature- has not changed its opinsissippi with slaves on board, is liable to be ions with regard to Know-nothingism, or boarded and have the slaves taken from her Abolitionism. We have two recent and very by the civil authorities if she only touches at striking proofs of the truth of this assertion. any point in the free States. Such a decision That Legislature has lately proved its Knowat once places Ohio in a position of hostility to- nothingism, by appointing the infamous Nunwards the South. The South has claimed the nery Committee-and its Abolitionism, by right of transit by her slaves through the free adopting the address for the removal of Judge States, not only as a constitutional right guar- Loring, because he recognised and executed antied by the laws of the Union, but as an act the Fugitive Slave law in the case of Anthony

Now, if those rank and loud-mouthed Abolitionists composing the Massachusetts Legislagation gravely to argue this right of transit. ture, adhere to the Know-nothing party, why is Nor shall we dwell longer upon it. We have not that party good enough for that immacusaid thus much, because we regard the denial late "strict constructionist," Senator Wilson, devotion, even when fraught with disappoint of this right as the greatest outrage yet com- who was elected by them? Is that spotless man ment, or rendered abortive by that mockery of prudence so often mistaken for wisdom.

mitted by fanaticism. It is not only a violamore of an abolitionist, than the raving lunation of the Constitution, but, in the absence of tics and incendiaries who appointed the Nunconstitutional guarantees, it would be a gross nery Committee and passed the address for the offence against that comity that subsists be- removal of Judge Loring? Could any man, tween civilized nations. The Union of these by possibility, he more impregnated with Abo-States will, indeed, cease to be cherished as a litionism than they are? We think not. But blessing, when such lawless and hostile acts are admit, for the sake of argument, that the disexhibited by the people of the free States to- tinguished advocate of "State-rights," Senator Wilson, designs to quit the Know-nothings, (he has not done so yet,) what does it amount to? Nothing. For the whole State of Massachu-

that there are some Abolitionists who do not cess they will, at least, deserve it.

belong to the Order, but they are few and far The effort which the opposition papers are between. They are the exceptions, and not the rule. "One swallow does not make a

We assert, and without the fear of contradic tion, that Northern Know-nothingism is identical with Northern Abolitionism, and the people of the South have no more business to co-ope rate with the one, than the other. They will find it out themselves before long, but it may then be too late.

THE MASSACHUSETTS OUTRAGE-

JUDGE LORING. The outrage commenced in the Massachusetts Assembly, has been consummated by the Senate of that State. The address for the removal of Judge Loring, which passed the first body by so large a vote, has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 11. It is said that the speeches made on the subject were characterized by a venom and bitterness that have no parallel in the annals of that State. There was an outpouring of Abolition rancor and Know-nothing ferocity that amounted to de-

The people of the South should attentively consider the composition of the Massachusetts Legislature, the occasion of this outrage, and the outrage itself. We will present a brief statement touching these points.

The Massachusetts Legislature, it will no be denied, is a Know-nothing Legislature. It will neither be denied that it is an Abolition

Legislature. So much for its composition. The cause of its passing the address to the Governor, asking the removal of Judge Loring, was simply because Judge Loring, as United States Commissioner, faithfully discharged his duty in the rendition to slavery of the fugitive Anthony Burns-a Virginia slave.

A few remarks on the outrage itself. It not only a wrong to Judge Loring individually. but it is a formal legislative approval of the Boa ton mob, of the murder of Bachelder, and of the attempt to set aside the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave law. It is a solemn declaration by the Know-nothing Legislature of Massachusetts that no man shall hold office in that State who does not place himself in an attitude of hostility to the Constitution of the United States, and to the people of the South.

Such are the claims of the Know-nothings of Massachusetts on the sympathy, co-operation, and support of the Know-nothings of the South. How any man in Virginia can remain in the same organization with people who have thus persecuted and attempted to degrade a faithful public functionary, for delivering up a Virginia slave, to his Virginia master, is more than we can understand.

The Boston Post thus expresses itself in re gard to the action of the Massachusetts Legis-

"Thus has fanatical and party malignity done its work. The action of the Legislatur is disgraceful to the State, and affords a prece dent which will return to plague its inventors. The great conservative principles, which have so long distinguished the action of Massachusetts, are 'whistled down the wind,' and misera-

THE MORMONS.

Brigham Young delivered a characterist address at the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, in February. We extract the closing paragraph.

The comm was borne into the church by six gentlemen, with white crape tied around their through these free States, such escape is preand does his pleasure among the inhabitants of the earth. He sets up a kingdom here, and pulls down another there, at His pleasure. He walks in the midst of the people, and they know it not. He makes kings, presidents and gov-ernors at his pleasure; hence I conclude that I other power can prevent it. Then, brethre and sisters, be not worried about my being dismissed from office; for when the President appoints another man to be governor of Utah territory, you may acknowledge that the Lord has done it, for we should acknowledge His hand in all things."

The Mormons have their missionaries in every quarter of the world, proselyting in every principal city in Europe, Asia and Africa, they are at work, and the Deseret News contains communications from these laborers which exhibit great success.

The New Bounty Land Law.

The number of applications under this law now amount to 101,800, and are still coming in at a rapid rate. The Union of yesterday

"It is probable that the Pension Office will commence the issue of warrants about the 1st of June next, as the engraving of the plates is rapidly progressing. Already has a copy of the portrait of the Secretary of the Navy been completed for the 160 acre warrant, that of the Interior for the 120 acre warrant, and that of the Secretary of War for 80 acre warrant The portraits of the President and others are still in the hands of the engravers already executed, and greatly admired by all who have seen them, and are proud evidences of American skill and genius in this department of the fine arts.

The commissioner has decided that the rights of a widow of a deceased soldier are lost in a second marriage, but are revived again on the death of the second husband. If, however, there be minor children living of the first husband, they may claim in right of their father during the second marriage. A power of atrant has been issued.

We ask attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs farm. It is a beautiful estate, and well worthy the consideration of capitalists.

We congratulate our friend, the proprietor, on the lease for five years of this watering establishment to Mr. T. B. P. Ingram, and Mr. Baker. These springs, with many attractions setts will adhere to it as fondly and lovingly as | that make them as desirable, perhaps, as any in the country, have not been conducted in a The Know-nothings of the South should be manner to satisfy the public; and no springs more moderate and more modest. If they probably ever will be, unless the managers were to content themselves with the declaration | have a direct pecuniary interest in the profits. that the Order in Virginia, and throughout which not only creates more vigilance and the South, is not an Abolition Order, they acuteness in avoiding the thousand leaks which would act and speak like rational men. We occur, but make, them more actively alive to would acknowledge it, because we do not be- the wants, and even to the whims of guests. lieve that there is an Abolition party in the The new lessees have almost every qualification South. But they must remember that they necessary to make a sojourn at the Fauquier aspire to be a national party, and that in every- Springs, one of unmixed pleasure, and we trust non-slaveholding State in which Know-nothing. their profits will be commensurate with their ism prevails, it has absorbed and swallowed up deserts. We know nothing will be wanting on slavery senators of the present session, and these arguments did not alone refer to the ac. is more prevails, it has absorbed and swallowed up deserts. We know nothing will be wanting on these arguments did not alone refer to the ac.

THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE COURSE A NEW CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD.

It is not often that we volunteer our advice to political friends, and very rarely to political enemies-especially on so grave and important a subject as the nomination of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy. But, some how or other, feeling of extreme amiability has coiled itself around our tender sympathies this morning, and we find it impossible to refrain from tendering our advice and aid to the Know-nothing

ime at the earnest and laudable exertions of the "New Association," to band together a olitical force sufficiently strong to put down the "old worn-out political hacks," and put up the true genuine "fresh men" for high official stations; such as they have nominated in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and other States, where the "new broom" has been put in operation. We have witnessed. with feelings of the deepest concern, the untiring efforts of this Association or Fraternity to organize a party that will establish and enforce the decree, that "Americans shall rule America," forever hereafter. It is a noble attempt to do good-and if all Catholic men can be proscribed and prevented from holding office, and all Catholic women can be frightened out of their domicils, and be obliged to seek refuge elsewhere, all true American men and women can say, emphatically, "our country is safe! the great charter of our liberties has been maintained, and its mission fulfilled!"

The Know-nothing party is a great, a "glo-

rious" party. After having disposed of all

minor concerns, such as governors and legislators of States, members of Congress, and other public officers, it has, for several months past, been beating about for the purpose of springing a suitable candidate for the Presidency great chief of the Order in old Pennsyl vania furnished the name of the first anti political hack in the person of George LAW, of New York. He was first started as "steamboat George," a capital idea, intended to produce the impression that he could make a fast run! Then they coupled his name with Aspinwall, and Chagres, and Panama, and California, and maritime enterprise! "Old muskets," for the aid "of trodden-down humanity," were also introduced as being necessary to catch the popular sympathies. But, upon a fair trial, all these excellent devices did not seem to attract sufficient attention, and "Live Oak George" was suddenly placed at the head of the electioneering card. This was heralded by the Herald throughout the country, and Captain George Law then stood before the American people as "Live Oak George," the candidate of the Know-nothing Order for President of the United States. So much for the candidate first nominated in Pennsylvania.

Some unruly spirits, who will sometimes creep into the best regulated associations, did not come kindly into the traces, when Captain George Law was first named under the "steamship" banner, and Captain Collins and Captain Vanderbilt, both distinguished in that line of enterprise, were also put forth as presidential candidates, to feel the public pulse. The friends of these gentlemen ventured to express the opinion that they had been as distin-"Live OLD Hickory" ought to beat such a burg Republican. name: and thus Live Oak George still keeps the track from Steam Mail Ship Collins and Vanderbilt.

Now for our recommendation of a candidate the steamer and old musket or live oak candi- the evidence upon which this action is founded, dates in the world-and we offer our advice from the Know-nothing Order in Virginia and dent as to subject himself justly to the serious oaths, we would not thus tender our friend- of downfall of the "oath-bound" order, that we Jury.

If this turns out to be true, an examination cannot resist the goadings of conscience which will be likely to lead to their release from admonish us that it is our duty to step forth custody, as they certainly cannot be held for even to the rescue of an enemy. We, therefore, present a candidate to the Know nothing rant action by the Federal officers. If, on the fraternity, who can beat any speed ever made other hand, Colonel Kinney, or any of those by the steamers of Captains Law, Collins, or Vanderbilt—a candidate who has made, and a political revolution in Nicaragua, at any can make again, the best time in a race that future time, no matter how distant or how ever has been made in the United States or in indefinitely stated, that avowal-coupled with the world. That candidate is RICHARD TEN-BROOCK, of New Orleans, the owner of the pose to go out there under the Colonel's ausfamous Lexington and the Metaire race course! pices—may be deemed to furnish sufficient if you want a fast candidate, here is one for you-a man, too, of sterling sense, intrepidity, and unquestioned firmness-far superior in all these respects to the steamer candidates. Let and the testimony .- N. Y. Times of Saturday. the Know-nothings, therefore, turn their attention at once to the "turf," and leave off their CHARLES LEE JONES, in addition to his ordinary practice in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the newly-consteam humbugs. The next Presidential election is denominated a "scrub race" by the new party's organs-let them, then, select the very best courser known to the turf-let them but name DICK TENBROOCK and his gallant horse before the Supreme Court, and in the prosecution of claims before the newly-constituted Court of Claims, his father, General Walter Jones, though "Lexington," and there will be more bets upon his winning than ever were made on General Zack Taylor and "Old Whitey!" We, there-force, beseech our Know-nothing competitors and by all other needful and proper exertions. Zack Taylor and "Old Whitey!" We, thereto go to the "sporting calendar" for their candidate, drop steamships, old muskets, and live oak, take the "fast line," and they will be sure to cleanse "the Angean stables." The Empress of France has made

present to the Empress of Austria of a lace

dress, which will be seen at the Exhibition of

Paris, and the pattern of which was designed

nes An English ship has lately arrived at

Havana from China with 400 Chinese, many of

them were condemned as pirates. This cargo,

is regularly taken up and distributed. Many

more ships are expected under a contract to bring 7,000 or 8,000. This is one contract—

there are said to be others.

by the Empress Eugenie herself. The value

of this dress is estimated at 200,000 francs.

Office 3d street, near Pennsylvania avenue. March 10-3aw1mif AND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber will dispose of thirty acres of land, being part of his farm known as Delcarlia, situated near the Little Falls, in Montgomery county, Md., and adjoining the contemplated water-works. It is an excellenpiece of land, and both from its fertility and lo-cality is admirably suited for a market garden. Apply to the undersigned, or to his overseer on the farm.

WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Sept 17-if On H between 19th and 20th sts.

FOR RENT. Two neat Rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, at No. 445, M erteet, north, between 12th and 13th streets.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.-A large assortment just received and for sale W. C ZANTZINGER,

California Products. The Sacramento State Journal says, we give

estimate of the productions of the State during the year 1854, with the exception of the article lumber, which is one of the heaviest branches of our trade, and of the gold left here on deposite, gold invested here, and gold taken away without being entered on the ships' mani-Flour and wheat..... We have been anxious lookers-on for some

Gold......\$58,000,000 Dats...... Otter..... Cured salmon for home consumption. Cured samon exported.....

the following, which we believe to be a correct

To which is added the exceptions we named above, and the horses, cattle, and mules produced. This is a pretty fair show for our juve-

A CONSPIRACY IN ST. DOMINGO.

Advices from St. Domingo, to the 7th inst. nnounce the explosion of a plot to overthrow the Dominician government, with a view to Africanise the republic and place it under the yoke of the Haytien Emperor. The conspirators, to the number of about one hundred, were assembled in a certain house at midnight. A body of soldiery surrounded it and fired a volley of musketry into it; the inmates attempted to make their escape from the windows and loors, in doing which many captures were made, and the parties are now in prison to answer for their acts. It is further said that several of those who escaped took refuge at the British Consulate, where they still continue to remain, their surrender being refused. President Santana issued a proclamation announcing to the Dominician people what had transpired, and quiet and order are again said to reign in the country. The English and French consuls, it is alleged, instigated the conspiracy. One of the conspirators was a Frenchman, whose reease was demanded and obtained.

tary force engaged in the different wars has been prepared with great care at the office of the Adjutant General, and in these troublous times will be of interest to the general reader: Effective Military Force Engaged in Different

The following statement of the effective mili-

Wars and Frontier Disturbances. Late war with Great Britain, 1812.......31,210 Seminole war, 1817-'18... 413 Black Hawk war, 1882... 491 440.412 5,498 Florida war, 1836 to 1842 1,621 Creek disturb's, 1836-'37, 794 outhwestern frontier disturbances, 1836..... 161 Cherokee country, '36-'37 236 2 642 New York frontier disturbances, 1833-'39... 115 1,013 Aggregate.......35,041 497,816 Mexican war, 1846 to '48. 3,131 70,129 Grand aggregate 38,172 567,945 606,123

Speech of Senator Mason. The Hon. James M. Mason addressed the

Berkeley Democratic Association, and a large number of the citizens of the town and county at the Court House on Thursday night last, The hour at which our paper goes to press prevents us from attempting a sketch of his speech. in which he reviewed the history of parties in this country, and the issues involved in the present canvass of our own State. His speech occupied nearly three hours. In argument it was profound and convincing, and was received with great applause. He traced Know-nothingism to the Native American party, the last hours of whose existence were marked by crime, guished carriers of the mails in their ships as In the free States he showed that Know-nothing Captain Law, and hence they could carry as success had uniformly resulted in the election many males to the polls at the Presidential of abolitionists, and that their principles apelection—especially Captain Collins, who has Constitution and Virginia Bill of Rights. The cisely one of the cases of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for templated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution, and provided for the case of fugitive slaves contemplated in the Constitution and virginia Bill of Rights. The consequences of such a state of affairs were partment and Congress; which is a great advantage secured in a political race. And, by had a powerful influence upon every well disthe way, it is necessary here to state, it was not until often the track of the tra not until after the two last named candidates | not hold his present position at the hands of were brought into the field, and stole away part of the steam thunder of Captain Law, that he of approval. We regret that every man in the was brought forth under the imposing soubriquet of "Live Oak George!" Nothing short of half of the Democracy of Berkeley.—Martinsfor which we tender him hearty thanks on be-

The Kinney Colonizing Project. Colonel Kinney and some of his associates

have been indicted by the Grand Jury upon the charge of attempting to violate the neufor the Know-nothing party, who can beat all trality laws. Of course we know nothing of except-as in all cases before Grand Juriesin all sincerity, and hope that our nomination may be adopted. If it were not for the mortifying scenes witnessed daily, in the falling off the other day, to guide him, it seems scarcely other States, notwithstanding the superhuman charge preferred against him. The indictment exertions of the leaders to keep them to their apparently has been obtained by procurement unofficial parties; for it is to be presumed ly counsel-but really our commisseration that if the Government were prepared to initihas been excited to such a degree by the trict Attorney and United States Marshal would unerring indications we see pointing to the not have awaited for the action by the Grand

associated with him, has stated that he dethe fact that there is necessarily an associated interest among the emigrants who prothe holding of the accused to answer. We are by no means certain, however, that this would not be a violent construction both of the law

COURT OF CLAIMS, &c.

stituted court for the investigation of claims against the United States. In the management of cases

mostly retired from general practice, will unite with him, and do his best to advance the success